ESPENSCHEID'S elegant and highly-finthe Hard of the Spring has acquired such a sudden popularity that others have endeavored to counterfeit it; but in value their imitations bear the same resemblance to the original as the bogus half dollar does to the remnie coin. The run of fashionable custom sets to No. 197 Nassundt, corner of Ann.

EXCELLENT ADVICE -We have on several occasions advised those who wish to obtain, at a reasonable price, a beautiful Hat, to patronize the Prescott Hat Store of KNOX & JAMES, at the corner of Broadway and Spring-st, and have received from many quarters the assurance that this has really been "excellent acrice." Their price is but \$4. Call and enroll yourselves in their list of customers.

GENIN'S BAZAAR .- During the present month GENIN'S BAZAAR.—During the present month extensive importations of superb S₁ ring Goods, selected in Paris by Mr. GENIN, have arrived, and the Bazaar now presents the largest and most recherche assortment of Children for Harden Har

SPRING STYLES and Spring weather, for Spring Strilles and Spring weather, for once, come together, and at Genin's will be found the most factnating artificial product of the season—a dress sijk hat, perfectly original in style, and adapted to the "morning of the year." As an advertisement is not a telescope, and the excellencies of this materpiece of taste and skill cannot therefore be seen through the medium of this notice, the public are very respectfully invited to join "all manking and the rest of the world" in their visit of inspection to GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

NEW SPRING GOODS DAILY RECEIVING FROM AUCTION AND IMPORTERS.—Rich Fashionable Silks, Plain and Embreidered Crape Shawla, and Printed Shawla, Barego Delaina, Barego, Printed Musires, &c. Ladies are invited to call and look through our elegant stock of new Spring Goods, before making their purchases. As each department will be con piete with Fashionable Goods of the season, ladies will save themselves the possibility of shopping from store ty store to get suited, and goods will be sold at such prices as will dely competition. G. M. Boding, No. 323 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION .- ANTHONY J REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J.

BLEECKER will sell at public uction, This Day, 2lat instat 12 o'clock, at the Merchents' Exchange, the house and lot No. 295 Allen-at; house and lot on 36 av., near 46th-at; house and lot on 7th-at, near 9th-av.; leasehold property No. 247 3d-v. New-York: a beautiful farm near flye Station, Westchester County; 2 lots and one house at Astoria. Also, 1 lot on Carton-at.; 2 lots on Putnamest; the houses and lots Nos. 197 and 11 Smith-at, in the City of Brooklyn. Maps of the above can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (2,672)

HOUSTON-ST. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION .-HOUSTON-ST. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—
We call the attention of capitaliats and business men to
the attractive sale of Fifteen Houses and Lots, including
two corrers, on Houston, Sherriff and Willett-ts., Jaze the
sectate of Samuel Legget, deceased, by A. J. Bleecker, on
Tuerday, March 22, at the Merchants' Exchange. This
property is finely located for Stores and Wavebouses, Houston-st. being destined to be one of the best business streets
np town. This property is located in the vicinity of Union
Market and of several very large dry goods and other stores,
being four or five blocks from the Ferry to Williamsburgh,
several lines of stages passing by and near the property,
running through different sections of the city to the South
Ferry. Permanent investments can safely be relied upon
in property like this, as it must steadily advance in value.

Spring Clothing made up in the most fashionable and durable manner at H. L. Fortan's ready-made Clothing Establishment, No. 27 Courtlandt-st., where out the most favorable terms.

A large stock of Winter Clothing, which will be sold cheap for cash.

CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mossic Carpets, from Messra J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms.

SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES 1853.—6MITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brusels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

GRAND OPENING AT UNION HALL.—The work of extending and improving this great Clothing Warehouse is completed, and the spring stock of gentlemen's and boye' Clothing-probably the most extensive in this country—is now ready. The building itself, and the vast and varied assortment of agrments of all sizes, styles, colors and qualities, are worth the trouble of a visit, even from those who do not wish to purchase. "Light profit and vast sales" is the motto of the establishment, and the prices are certainly cheap beyond all precedent. See advertisement.

P. L. ROGERS & Co., Union Hall, corner Fulton and Nassau-sts.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES - The best assortment in the City, at KELTY & FERGUSON's Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 28:

California Blankets.—Landing from Liverpool ships, 100 bales gray, blue and scarlet Blankets, imported expressly for California trade, for sale by the bale.

Dokemus & Nixon.

Nos. 21 Park-place, and 18 Muray-st.

Notice. - No advance in prices at HIRAM AN-DERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery. E ght spa-cious sales rooms fully stocked with magnificent new Spring styles of Royal Velvet, English Tapestry, Brussels, Imper-rial, Three Ply, fine and commen Ingrain Carpets, Rug-Matting, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at astonishing

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-st, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the oldest Tea establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long Anown, severely tested, always right—the acknowledge standard. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

Strangers and citizens are invited to visit TUTILE'S fameus Emporium of European Fancy Goods, No. 345 Broadway, where may be seen nearly every variety and description of English, French, German and Chinese Fancy Goods, at the most reasonable prices. New and beautiful goods by almost every arrival from abroad. N. B. You will, of course, go and see the celebrated "Automaton Bird Tree." The number is 345 Broadway.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.-During a prac-DR. MILANE'S VERMIFUGE.—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. Milane had attended immunerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a Verminge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly sefe and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges midly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great. Vermings.

It may be purchased in New York, wholesale and retail, at C. V. CLICKENER & Co's, No. 81 Barclay-st, and Boyo & FAUL, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal druggists.

Book-Keeping, Writing and Arithmetic are taught in an expeditious and superior manner by Mr. B. F. Fosten, at No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sta, where gentlemen are qualified to discharge the duties of a book-keeper with accuracy, promptitude and dispatch. Prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP .- Just received wveral cases of this incomparable toilet Soan, Also, Cleaver's Musk, Windsor, Shaving Creams and Sones, Bear's Grease, Clarified Marrows, &c., for sale by W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtland: st., sole Agents for the United States.

By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849 .-BY LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849.—
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS, constructed to be worn under the garments are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They releves, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as bread, ear and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, discases of years' standing, such as gost, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver discases, &c. disappeur, as if by a miracle; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreathful discases in children, commonly galled convulsions, as also in cases of rectling under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltaic pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two ounces, can be fulfied up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his lifetime, quarding bluscelf, family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remody. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$3'; batteries, \$10 to \$22.50.

Incredible as may seem the above facts any person can essaily convince himself beforehand, at the depot of their trutia. The importance of the invention has been action-codged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New-York, and the chains have been applied with great success in the nucleas colleges, the City, Bellevue, and Ward's Island Hospitals, Brootlyn City Hospital, &c., in Europe, by the Academies Nationals de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Ventical to the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the

perial Faculty and institutions of the highest order, and other scientific institutions of the highest order, and the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials to the same effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the most eminent and distinguished members of the profession in both hemisphere, and invite the public to examine them.

he public to examine them.

Full and illustrated descriptions, one for personal use and me for acceptific men, with copies of testimonials and a number of cases cured in New-York and Europe, may be btained gratis, as the office. They will be forwarded, line of postage, to any part of the United States in answer to created insuffices, containing three cents postage atamps.

J. S. EINERT, No. 563 Broadwey, cor. of Prince-st.

No ADVANCE IN PRICES.-J. HYATT, No. 94 Bowery, is receiving daily a new and elegant assortment of Carpetz, Floor Oil Cloths, Table and Pinno Covers, Hearth Russ, Door Matz, Window Shades, &c. Families and others about furnishing for the Spring will find the above num-ber avery desirable place to make their purchases.

by the Atlantic Railing Works,
Combines great besuty, strength and cheapoem. It is a
Wrought Iron Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast
Iron Tree, melted on and around the structure itself. It
may be made light and graceful like the
Wire Railing,
or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.
Railings for steps, streets, offices, centeteries, &c. Alse
Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for mile by

No. 306 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.,
who is the only one authorized to self dis description of The "Composite Iron Railing" made

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and fublishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Names - 4. New-York.

REGULAR NEW-YORK SPRING TRADE SALE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, commencing on Monday, Mars 21, 1853, at 8 o'clock,
At the Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row.
The Spring Sale will commence as above, the Booksale and the Stationery Sale being held simultaneous ly in separaterooms.

The Catalogue embraces the most extensive variety of stock in both departments yet offered at Trade Sale, and may be had upon application at the salesmoom.

The sale will be continued day and night throughout this and the succeeding weeks.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

HATS OF THE SPRING FASHION .- KNOX has made a decided "hit" with his new style of hats, and the demand for them the past week has been universal. If you wish to look upon something really beautiful, call at No. 120 Fulton.et. and examine his latest production, and you will acknowledge that, on this occasion, Knox is even sheed of himself.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communica Whatever is intended for insertion must be au thenticated by the name and address of the writer -not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica tions.

The Tribune for California

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Mar riages. Deaths, &c. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be

had at the Desk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

FOR SEE THIRD PAGE 41

LEGISLATURE .- The Senate, in Committee, on Saturday, resumed the debate upon the amend-ment to the Constitution to facilitate the completion of the Canals. Mr. Cooley took the floor and made a long and able speech, advocating the proposition. He showed the advantages which have been derived from the life, energy and unparalleled prosperity which a proper us of credit has conferred upon our people, and the folly of abandoning the public works to dilapidation and decay, simply because a few millions, more or less, are necessary to carry them on to completion. He gave also a history of the State legislation upon the subject of the Canals, and dwelt upon the effects of the various changes of policy which have followed the changes in the party rule of the State. The speech is unanswerable, but the days seem to have passed away in which truth has any power against party dieta.

Nothing of special interest occurred in the

Our dispatches by the Canada announce the conclusion of the warlike difficulties be tween Austria and Turkey, and that a diplo matic Conference, to be held at Paris, is to definitely settle the matters in dispute. This result may be attributed to English diplomacy, which proves more successful than we anticipated. Mazzini is said to have escaped from Italy on board of an English frigate at Genoa. He has replied to Kossuth's statement that he did not write the proclamation published at London in his name, and says that it was the work of Kossuth, written for Mazzini to use before he left Kutahia, and never withdrawn. It seems likely that some permanent ill feeling may arise between the Italian and the Hungarian leader from this cause. The man who tried to kill the Austrian Emperor has been shot; the Emperor's wound is said to be more serious than was at first reported. The Zollverein question is settled in Germany, by all the States that have heretofore held out agreeing to come in In England the House of Commons has turned out eight Members for having got their places by bribery.

We have by an arrival at Boston some further accounts from Truxillo which correct to some extent the previous reports of the doings of the British steamer Devastation in Honduras. Some distance east of Truxillo the river Roman empties into the Gulf of Mexico; this siver it is contended by the English. is the Northern or rather the North Western boundary of the Mosquito Territory, and on this ground they have long maintained logwood-cutting establishments, on the eastern or Mosquito side of that river. In process of time, however, they have crossed to the Honduras side, and have taken possession of a little place on the coast called Limas which they have made the dépôt of gangs of logwoodcutters, whose operations have been carried on upon ground to which the title of Honduras has not hitherto been disputed. The authorities of that State, though willing enough to let them cut the logwood, insisted on their paying the usual fee for the privilege of so doing, and on their refusal about four months since proceeded to dispossess them by force. The Devastation has now reinstated them on the novel pretense that Limas is within the Mosquito Territory and that Honduras has no right to any revenue from its logwood, nor any other right connected with the spot. This is not quite so bad as the statement before received according to which the boundaries of that mysterious territory had been extended over Truxillo itself, but in point of principle it amounts to the same thing. We now anxiously wait to see the Government of the United States apply the Monroe doctrine and protect Honduras in her clear right to Limas and its logwood.

The Clipper ship Golden Light, of Boston, for San Francisco, was struck by lightning on the 22d February and totally destroyed Fifteen of the thirty-five persons on board are supposed to have been lost.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, which is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, had not been heard from when we went to press this morning.

The Detroit Tribune has been enlarged. and is now printed in the quarto form, (our own.) Our Detroit namesake is a live paper, and threatens OUR CANAL POLICY.

We have not felt sufficient interest in the present doings of our Legislature with regard to the Canals to scan them with close and constant attention, for they have seemed to us extremely vascillating and inconclusive. Rsilroad Tolls are voted down one day and up the next : Bank Taxation ditto : and the carrying of a proposition by a two-thirds vote today is no guaranty that it will not be repudiated to-morrow. Evidently, the State Administration has no clear idea of what it wants to do, or its large apparent majority in the House is not available on questions of Finance and Internal Improvements. We may as well await, therefore, the disposal of the Railroad Consolidation and one or two other measures of great personal and pecuniary but secondary public importance before devoting much time or thought to the debates or even votes on Canal questions in the Legislature. Meantime, our own views of the leading questions in issue are substantially these:

I. We believe the interests of our State, of our City, and of the Great West, whose prospects and growth are so bound up with ours, urgently demand the immediate and energetic prosecution to completion of our unfinished Public Works, especially their chief, the Erie Canal Enlargement. We believe that, beyond the immediate and obvious loss of transportation to our Canals, prosperity to our City, and revenue to our State, caused by the non-completion of those Canals, we are in danger of permanent and serious injury through the drawing off of our transportation to other and directer channels, should our Canal Enlargement remain uncompleted for seven or eight years more. 'Revolutions do not go backward,' and a trade once lost is seldom regained. At this moment Virginia and other States are pushing forward new avenues to the Great Valley which would hardly have been undertaken had our Enlarged Canal been finished some years since. There is not a lot in our City or suburbs, and hardly a farm or quarter-section between Cayuga Lake and Mississippi, which would not be increased in value by the prompt completion of the Erie Enlargement.

II. We see no reason for taxing the People of our State for Canal purposes. The Canals are abundantly able to provide and pay for their own completion; the money can be borrowed on their credit without involving that of the State, if this course is preferred to a removal of the Barnburner clogs from the Constitution; and it really is not fair to tax \$10 to \$100 wantonly, needlessly, out of a Delaware, Suffolk or St. Lawrence farmer for Canal purposes of great general utility, but of no pecuniary benefit to him. The people who use the Canals ought to pay for them : and they are perfectly willing. They don't ask Dutchess and Ulster to construct highways for them. There is no collision in the premises except that between a pet Barnburner hobby and the interests and convenience of several millions of people; and we think the latter should not be sacrificed to the former.

III. We believe that many if not most of the champions of Taxation for Canal purposes are at heart opposed to the Speedy Enlargement at all, and are pushing on the Loomis project with a view to its defeat. When the tax-gatherer next goes around with his largely increased bill, (a duplicate in every sense,) he will be asked, 'What makes my taxes so much higher than ever before ?'-and he will answer, 'There is an extra tax this year for the Canal Enlargement.' 'O! hang the Canal Enlargement!' he will exclaim; and he will hencedislike and oppose the Enlarg policy, from no other impulse than his dislike o increased taxation. We cannot be a party to the game played with a view to this end.

IV. If taxes are to be levied for Canal purposes, we see no reason for taxing certain descriptions of property higher than others. If it be wise and proper to tax specially the property invested in Canals and Railroads, such taxation should be permanently engrafted on our general system of taxation, and not resorted to as a sort of forced loan in a special emergency. If it be right to tax Banks and Railroads as Mr. Loomis proposes in 1853, it always was and always will be right to tax them after that fashion. A special need of funds does not justify the State in going out to levy them on particular descriptions of property, leaving others untouched. And it is peculiarly hard to tax our outside Railroads in order to enlarge the great Central Canal, by which enlargement they are morally certain to lose a part of their present freighting business.

V. We believe the Canal tolls originally imposed on the Central Line of Railroads ought never to have been taken off, and ought now to be restored. They enjoy immense advantages over all other lines of Railroads from the concentration of business on their route through the efforts and sacrifices of the State. The Canal Policy has built up Syracuse, Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo, and rendered the line of Railroad connecting them and the intervening villages with this City immensely profitable; they were chartered and built with a distinct understanding that they should pay Canal tolls, as we believe was and is just. But it is monstrous, because these rich and profitable Roads which our Canal Policy has created and enriched are to pay tolls, to impose them likewise on the Erie and Ogdensburgh Railroads, to which the Canals are only detrimental. We believe the taxation of these four Roads was inserted in the Assembly bill on purpose to kill the entire proposition.

VI. We are heartily in favor of the Vanderbilt or Senate project, of borrowing the money necessary to complete the Canals, and giving them time to pay it. That is fair and just to all interests; though we should have preferred even to this Gov. Hunt's policy, because it would have completed the Ganals much sooner. But let the Canals go ahead somehow: and bad as it is, we should prefer the Loomis project to no action at all. We apprehend that to de nothing, and get up a dust as to whose shoulders the responsibility of doing it should rest upon, would suit our State rulers best of any thing. It would suit us worst.

RAILROAD PUNCTUALITY.

We have received a card, dated Dunkirk, March 15th, and signed by H. B. Spelman of Cleveland and several other gentlemen of great respectability, setting forth in substance thisthat, on the morning of the 14th inst. these gentlemen tock passage from this City over the Erie Road for Dunkirk, where the Company's time-table promised that they should arrive at 12 37 that night, and of course in time for the Lake Shore train West, which leaves Dunkirk at 1.5: but the Erie train did not arrive till 2 15., or an hour and ten minutes after the Lake Shore train had passed, whereby the Erie passsengers were compelled to wait twelve hours for the succeeding train. Now, though persons who have traveled nineteen hours, and made 468 miles, might naturally be deemed not disinclined to a few hours' rest, yet they must be their own judges on this point, and, since they wished to go on, the Company violated its contract and laid itself open to suits for damages by failing to reach Dunkirk before 1 o'clock.

The passengers state that the only reason for this failure was the inefficiency of the engines employed. We happened to be traveling over the Erie Road during a part of that same day, (last Monday,) and we know that a high, strong north-west wind prevailed, which notoriously tended to impede the generation of steam and the progress of the train. While it is proper that this should be considered, we do not offer it as any justification of the Company. High north-west winds are among the incidents they must expect to encounter, and they have no right to promise what such a wind will render them unable to perform. They have no right to calculate on the most favorable conditions, and secure passengers under the assurance that they can only make when those conditions are presented. If they cannot certainly make the Dunkirk connection by starting at 7 o'clock, they should start at 6, or even at 5; and if they will not do this, they should alter their time-table and not lead men men to calculate on the Dunkirk connection. when it is a lottery whether they make it or

-We need not say that we make these remarks in no unfriendly spirit to the Eric Road. We would not be understood as implying that failures to connect with the Lake Shore trains at Dunkirk are habitual with it-we presume they are rare; but they should not, save in case of some unforeseen and unavoidable casualty, be permitted to occur at all. We do not say that the Erie is more apt to get behind time than other Roads, though we apprehend that its trains are oftener behind time at the end of their respective routes than are those of the Central line. Yet that is just what they cannot afford to be. Let the Erie Road be run punctually, and it must win more and more upon the Central line; for there really is a very striking contrast between the comfort, and ease of riding (especially by night) in the spacious, roomy cars and on the long, capacious seats of the Eric Road and the necessarily cramped accommodations of any narrow-guage Road whatever: but when time is called a Railroad must be on hand, or it will soon be nowhere.

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH.

We have read with pleasure and admiration Mr. Clayton's great speech on the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty. We are unable, for want of room, to publish the entire speech, but shall find space for that portion of it which treats particularly of the "Monroe Doctrine." Mr. Clayton addressed himself in the main to the task of establishing three propositions.

1st. That no party and no administration in this country has ever proposed to itself to obtain an exclusive right of way between the two Oceans, but, all sides on all oceasions, have aimed at securing this passage, by ship canal, or otherwise, for the use and benefit of all Nations, and for the commerce of the world. And further, that it is unwise and wholly impolitic to attempt any such exclusive possession or control.

2d. That what is meant by the term "Central America," does not, and never did, and that nobody but an ignoramus would pretend that it ever did, or does, embrace British Honduras. To establish this point, he quotes geographers by the column as well as the action of our Government, and that of Mr. Polk's administration in particular.

3d. That the "Monroe doctrine" has never received the sanction of this Government in any of its departments since it was first promulgated. But that on the contrary, the mildest and most emasculated form of it has been voted down in Congress by overwhelming majorities, and that all the Democratic Presidents particularly, since Mr. J. Q. Adams, have been hostile to it, and that the sudden zeal of the leaders of that party in its behalf, is new born, and developes an extraordinary tergiversation of party movement, and a strange earnestness to seize upon and fellow the ideas of those great Whig leaders, John Quincy Adams and

These may be considered the three great divisions of Mr. Clayton's speech; each of which he treats with unrivalled clearness of conception, force of logic, and energy of declamation. He defends his own treaty, and exposes the glaring defects and manifest unconstitutionality of the Hise treaty; and marches through the whole field of debate with the assured consciousness of a triumph, and leaves it with the air and mien of a self-satisfied victor. We must say that we have read no

speech on the subject which has so impressed us with its great ability, its perfect mastery of the whole question, its direct and masculine tone, and its strength and cogency, as this. Mr. Clayton has not spoken in vain. He has made a most useful and instructive speech, and has elevated his own high reputation by his ef-

But Mr. Clayton has allowed himself to be stung or surprised into taking the position. during the debate, that England has not violated, but intends to faithfully observe the Clay ton and Bulwer Treaty. We consider this assumption wholly gratuitous on the part of Mr. Clayton, and we see no good ground for the declaration. On the contrary, we see what

looks to us like a great disregard of the spirit if not of the letter of that Treaty. Her recent conduct in that part of our hemisphere to which it relates, does not seem to be like that of a power which intends to abdicate its authority or pretensions. Like a trespasser or a poscher expelled from an inclosure, she prowls about the outskirts, or stops reluctantly at the fence. Great Britain has shown no alacrity or heartiness in fulfilling the terms of that Treaty, so far as we can perceive. And by what authority does Mr. Clayton speak of her intentions to do so? They can scarcely be inferred from her past acts in the premises. For our part, we decline to concur in this view of the purposes of Great Britain, taken by Mr. Clayton, until we have better evidence of its soundness than any now before us. And besides, we do not see wky Mr. Clayton should undertake to vouch for her. He ably discharged his duty, and triumphantly vindicated his conduct, in the negotiation of the Treaty, and in the speech in defense of it. Here he might well be content to stop. The guaranty of its fulfillment on either side does not rest with him. It has passed into other hands. Let them see to it. It is for the existing Administration to discharge all our national obligations created by it, and it is theirs also to recognize all infractions of it, and to insist that its terms be strictly observed by the other contracting party. We decline to take or endorse Mr. Clayton's guaranty of the course of Great Britain, and are sorry he volunteered it. Let the responsibility of the execution of that Treaty rest where it belongs, upon the shoulders of the pre sent Administration.

TRELIGIOUS LIBERTY-SCHOOLS.

The recent celebrations of St. Patrick's Day n our own and other American Cities were mainly notable for the uniform and enthusiastic devotion evinced therein to the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty which form the base of our Republican institutions. We have not observed a dissent or demur on this subject, and our columns bear witness that the expressions on the side of unconditional Freedom of Religion were emphatic and remark-

Though deeply and we have thought exces sively sensitive to attacks on their own Faith. we have known no men less disposed than the Catholic laity of our acquaintance to intermeddle in any way with the religious opinions or exercises of others. And what we know of them renders us confident in the assertion that the idea would never occur to one in a hundred of them, unprompted, that Heresy or Infidelity is a crime with the punishment of which states or civil rulers have rightfully any-

We do not, therefore, apprehend serious trouble to our Common Schools from the cloud now lowering on the horizon, if due care be taken to obviate all reasonable objection on the part of Catholics to the management of our Common Schools. As yet, the opponents of Common Schools have spoken at the Catholic laity of these States rather than for them. We believe the existence, popularity and usefulness of our Schools have more to fear this day from Protestant assumption than from Catholic bigotry, and it is to this point that our thoughts are most anxiously directed. The very air of this Union fosters the spirit of independence, and no clerical effort, however skillful or strenuous, can withdraw the great body of the children of Catholics from our Schools, provided they are there treated as they ought to be. But when we hear it glibly assumed that this is a Protestant country-that the Catholic is here an alien religion-or any thing which involves the notion that the Catholics have not as good exactly the same rights here as 'any other portion of the community-or that their children may justifiably be taught from books, or made to take part in religious exercises evincing hostility to their Faith-it is then that we tremble for the cause of Popular Education. We urge all intelligent friends of Common Schools to watch and guard this, the point of real danger. The Catholic Faith is not tolerated in this country; for the idea of merely tolerating any religion is at war with our political system-much less are Catholics permitted to worship God as their consciences dictate because of the services done us by 'Cathelic swords,' as has been too often mistakenly asserted-but every American citizen and law-abiding resident of our Country has a perfect legal as well as moral right to worship God as he sees fit, secured to him by our Federal Constitution. If the Catholics of Spain and Italy were to roast all the Protestants they could eatch, that deplorable circumstance would afford no valid excuse whatever for the treatment of Catholic citizens of this country otherwise than as the equals of all others in every civil and political right. Friends of Universal Education! he who

affords a fair pretext for Catholic jealousy of our Schools as sectarian and proselyting is, however well-meaning, a virtual and deadly enemy to your cause. We have precluded all tyranny in this country but the tyranny of Majorities-let us be careful that that is never permitted to worm itself into the sacred domain of Religious Equality and Freedom!

CITY REFORM.

We might suggest some amendments to the details of the projected Reform of our City Charter emanating from the great Reform Meeting at the Metropolitan, and now (in substance) before the Assembly, but in the main we esteem it sound and wholesome. We would prefer to see a member of the more numerous branch of our Council chosen from each Election District, so as to render the bedy eminently popular and so numerous as to be beyond the reach of corruption. This would also obviate Gerrymandering in the arrangement of the Districts. It might be well to choose a member of the less numerous branch from each Assembly District, so as to equalize representation more nearly: but we will not insist on that.

At all events, Members of the Legislature give our City a chance to purge herself from the leprosy that now scourges her! When the whole Country and part of Europe give us a call next summer to visit our Crystal Palace, do not compel us to present the speciate of a community ruled and judged by for rice who, it is perfectly notorious, ought to be in the Penitentiary or at Sing-Sing rather then in our Halls of Legislation and on our Beach of Justice. If any part of our City choose be be represented by such men, so be it; but & not hold us all responsible for the misdeeds of a few. Give us a chance to relieve and risk. cate ourselves!

CURRENCY DEBASEMENT. THE NEW SILVER COIN .- The weight of the THE NEW SILVER COIN.—The weight of the new silver coinage suthortized by the recent act of the new silver coinage since the passage of the act of the same subject in 1837, is as follows:

Silver. Act of 1837. Act of 183. Dollar. Act of 183. Act of 183. Dollar. Act of 183. Act of 183. Dollar. Act of 183. A

If anybody knows where there is American Silver Dollar, we advise him to go and take a long, fond look at it, for he is not likely ever to see another. One-Dollar Bills and Gold Dollars were pretty hard upon our bright-faced old friend before, but this new debasement of the Coinage will be the death of him. Hereafter, twenty-one Half-Dollar (of the New Coinage) will be worth considerably less than ten whole ones, and so with the small, or coins, which must nevertheless be taken for the sum expressed by the lie on their fee The mischiefs and evils to which this anomaly must give rise can hardly be over-estimated.

The true remedy for our Currency difficulties lay in taking the back track, by repealing Benton's Gold bill and appreciating our Gold Currency, so that each Eagle should be actually the equivalent in value of ten Silver Dollars. Now we have a Dollar as the unit of our Car. rency, with not a single other coin on either side of it of corresponding value. All is debased but the Silver Dollar, which will heaceforth be a relic-a curiosity. Congress knew the right; but Speculation was too strong for it. Verily, all of us are in debt and want to pay off as cheaply as possible. Hence this false legislation.

CANAL REFORM.-Mr. LOOMIS, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported on Saturday to the Assembly at Albany a bill reulating several details of Canal management which have hitherto been left at loose ends. It seems to us in the main a good measure, which ought to be heartily supported and passed. The following synopsis of its contents is from The Evening Journal :

is from The Lecning Journal:

Sec 1. Prohibits Canal Repairs, under that name uptil the Canals are finished, except what are absolutely
necessary to maintain the Canals.

§ 2. No materials to be purchased for indefinite future
use. Where more than \$2,000 worth remain, on any
section, at close of the year, they are to be sold.

§ 3. Contracts to be made by Superintendents, under
direction of Commissioners. Where such direction
are not given, the Superintendent to act at his own discretion.

are not given, the Superintendent to act at his own discretion.

§ 4. Directs the repairs of ONE SECTION in each Commissioner's division TO BE LET OUT RY CONTRACT for five years.

§ 5. No Bridge or structure, whose repair will east over \$1,000, shall be repaired without the written direction of the Commissioner.

§ 6. The lowest proposal shall be taken, with certain restrictions—30 per cent to be retained by the State.

§ 7. Engineer's expenses shall not exceed 5 per cest of expenditures for construction. Resident engineer may employ laborers—chief engineer assistants.

§ 8. Canal Commissioners to report expenditures to Auditor once a month.

§ 9. No Canal Commissioner shall receive money, except upon estimates made to the Auditor; nor shall be have more than \$1,000 in his hands at once.

§ 10. No Canal Commissioner shall be interested in any hydraulic work, receiving water from the canals or in any canal boat, nor shall any Engineer be in employ of any calledon.

in any canal boat, nor shall any Engineer be in employ of any rnilroad or Government. This section not to apply to present Canal Commissioners.

11. Allews Commissioners \$2,000 a year, and \$300 traveling expenses.

POTATO-ROT .- We have not yet received the \$5 worth of prevention for Potato-Rot for which, on the principle of buying a pig in a poke, we sent the cash to Mr. William Congdon of Chicago ; but we presume it is now on the way. Meantime, we would apprise our Potato-plant ing readers that keeping the Potato always is darkness is recommended in the London Gar

dener's Chronicle and Detroit Farmer's Conpanion as a preventive of Potato-Rot. Wehre not observed that the seed Potato is to be servpulously protected from the solar rays, but presume such is the fact. There can be ao harm in taking your Potatoes from the cellar in a covered basket, thence to the field in a covered cart, there keeping them shielded wholly from the light until they are rapidly transplanted from the basket to the earth .- As compliance with this injunction can cost but a trifle, we hope it may have a general trial. To Mr. Enwis Forgest has obtained a verdict of \$250 damages against Mr. H. Fct-LES for publishing in The Mirror, a daily even-

ing periodical of this City, a paragraph not very complimentary to Mr. Forrest, which originated in a St. Louis paper. Mr. Fuller apologized for the paragraph, saying that it was inserted by a subordinate without his knowledge, but the tragedian would not accept the proffered excuse and insisted on going to law. We believe he had been beaten in several other law-suits in which his feelings were some what engaged, and this perhaps rendered him more implacable toward the editor of The Mir ror, and the result has justified his resolution. It must be agreeable to him to get a verdict against somebody. But we cannot understand on what considerations the Jury awarded this one. To suppose that anybody, even a gentleman of Mr. Forrest's unimpeachable character and enviable standing, could be injured two hundred and fifty dollars' worth by anything that The Mirror could say is too absurd. We think that if Mr. Fuller were to urge that point the Court would grant him a new trial. No Judge can approve of injustice so flagrant

Mr. McMasten, the Editor of The Freeman's Journal said at the dinner of the Young Friends of Ireland the other evening. that "if the other editors of the City would stop their newspapers and go to publishing books, he would stop his, and find some honester way of making a living." We have long understood from reading The Freeman's Journal that its editor regarded it as a very dishonest paper, and have quite agreed in that opinion; we should also unaffectedly rejoice in his conversion, but there is need of some better guarantee of success than the above, before we undertake to join in the work on the terms proposed.